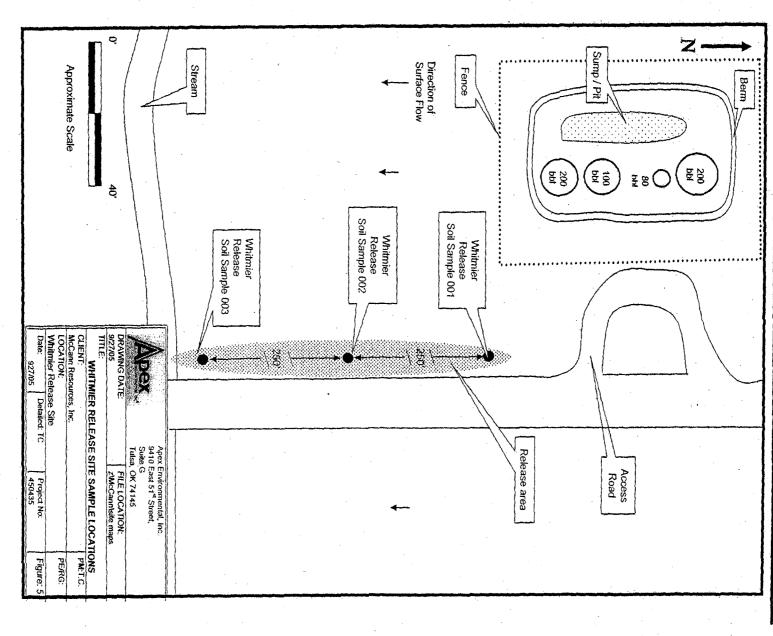


Whitmier Facility





Multiple-Site Environmental Assessment Report

Whitmier Facility

summary of the analytical results is included in the following table: The analytical results indicate TSS in the samples ranged from 723 ppm in sample 001 (collected at the location nearest to the tank battery), to 812 ppm in sample 003 (collected farthest downgradient from the tank battery site). The TSS concentrations in samples collected at the Whitmier release site are within September 2005 site visit. A copy of the analytical laboratory report is included in Attachment B. A the normal range for a productive soil. Vegetation was abundant in the roadside ditch during the

Boron	EC (µmhos/cm)	рH	Others &	Exchangeable Potassium Percentage (EPP)	Exchangeable Sodium Percentage (ESP)	Potassium Adsorption Ratio (PAR)	Sodium Adsorption Ratio (SAR)	Total Soluble Salts (TSS in ppm)	Denved Values 1942 a 1944	Potassium (ppm)	Magnesium (ppm)	Calcium (ppm)	Sodium (ppm)	Calibries and the second secon	
0.03	1,095	82		4.9	1.6	0.1	1.9	723		9	7	87	70	Sample 001	Whitmes
0.1	1,155	8.2		5.3	1.7	0.2	2.0	762		12	д	88	74	Sample 002	Historicalise
0.03	1,230	8.2		6.7	0.2	0.3	1.0	812		24	15	104	42	Sample 003	ase Sile

CONCLUSION

No active leaks or obvious faulty equipment were observed during an inspection of lease equipment conducted on October 13, , 2005.

Concentrations of TSS and other associated brine constituents were within normal ranges in surface soil samples collected from an historical release site on September 28, 2005.

With the combination of improvements needed (for SPCC purposes) and in the implementation of improved general housekeeping of the facility, a variety of basic steps are recommended

This includes:

- Providing a means or method to improve spilled/released product recovery rates, efficiency, and effectiveness,
- Painting of the tanks,
- Removing rainwater from the collection sump
- Implementing remediation of stained soil (including proper treatment and/or disposal procedures);
- Improving facility security with appropriate fencing; and
- increasing potential containment volumes Regrading and improving the diking and the materials that they are composed of, as well as



Parker Release Site #1

LOCATION

SE 1/4 16-27-12

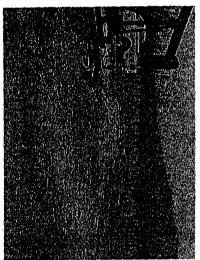
GENERAL ASSESSMENT

A release occurred at the site approximately four (4) years ago. Estimated volume of released crude was 5 to 6 barrels. In conjunction, there was only a very small area of stressed vegetation present. No other oil staining or oil sheens were present.

During the initial site visit on March 31, 2005, one (1) 3-point composite soil sample was collected and analyzed for total salinity. Soil sample locations and other site structures are illustrated in Figure 6.

DETAILS

The following photos and photo-specific comments provide details regarding the facility's needed updates and compliance efforts:

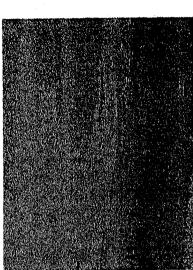


FINDINGS:

release occurred. This shows the down slope area, where the 5 to 6 barrel

SUGGESTIONS/SOLUTIONS:

growth. Efforts to revitalize the stressed area were recommended in the May 6, 2005 version of this document. McCann reseeded and currently supporting new vegetative from a nearby source of clean soil. The area was soil in September 2005 and replacing it with new topsoil responded by removing/excavating the area of impacted



FINDINGS:

This photo shows the former area of stressed vegetation resulting from this release, from one angle (down-slope).

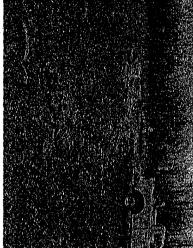
NA SUGGESTIONS/SOLUTIONS:



Multiple-Site Environmental Assessment Report

McCann Resources, Inc.

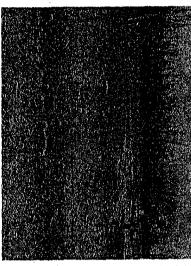
Parker Release Site #1



FINDINGS:

This photo shows an alternate angle (up-slope) of the same area.





FINDINGS:

This alternate angle shows evidence of standing water, down-slope of the release point. With no evidence of hydrocarbons (no staining or sheen) in the standing water

SUGGESTIONS/SOLUTIONS:

RESULTS

The analytical results from the March 2005 sampling event indicate total soluble salts in the soil were 6,534 ppm, which is approximately two times higher than normal. Exchangeable sodium (1,795 ppm) is also higher than normal and may be responsible for poor water movement in the soil. A copy of the following table: analytical laboratory report is included in Attachment B. The analytical results are summarized in the

Boron	EC (µmhos/cm)	рН	Other: **	Exchangeable Potassium Percentage (EPP)	Exchangeable Sodium Percentage (ESP)	Potassium Adsorption Ratio (PAR)	Sodium Adsorption Ratio (SAR)	Total Soluble Salts (TSS in ppm)	Denved Values	Potassium (ppm)	Magnesium (ppm)	Calcium (ppm)	Sodium (ppm)	Camons with the second second	
0.48	9,900	7.5		4.8	45.7	0.1	58.5	6,534		7	10	55	1,795	er 😿 Sample	Parker Release Site # 1



Multiple-Site Environmental Assessment Report

McCann Resources, Inc.

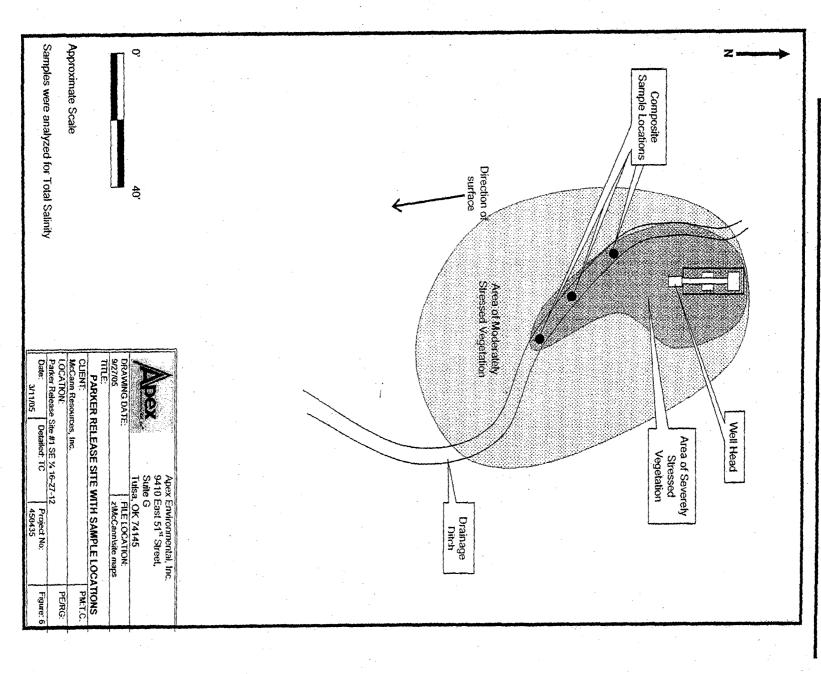
Parker Release Site #1

CONCLUSION

Elevated concentrations of total soluble salts were detected in surface soils at the release site. Efforts to revitalize the stressed area were recommended in the May 6, 2005 version of this document. McCann responded by removing/excavating the area of impacted soil in September 2005 and replacing it with new topsoil from a nearby source of clean soil. The area was reseeded and is currently supporting new vegetative growth.



Parker Release Site #1





Multiple-Site Environmental Assessment Report McCann Resources, Inc.

Parker Release Site #2

LOCATION

SW 1/4 15-27-12

GENERAL ASSESSMENT

area of stressed vegetation present and minimal oil staining. A release of an unknown volume of crude oil occurred approximately 2 to 3 years ago, with a very small

analyzed for total salinity. During the initial site visit on March 31, 2005, one (1) 3-point composite soil sample was collected and Soil sample locations and other site structures are illustrated in Figure

DETAILS

and compliance efforts: The following photos and photo-specific comments provide details regarding the facility's needed updates



FINDINGS:

This view looks up-slope to the pump and release point, with stressed vegetation that has resulted in minor erosion.

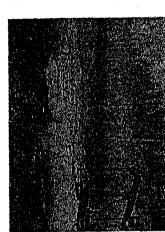
SUGGESTIONS/SOLUTIONS:
Repair of the resulting erosion and revitalization of the stressed vegetation is recommended.



FINDINGS:

This alternate view of the pump and release point offers additional perspective of the release site.





FINDINGS:

Indications of staining (crude oil) from the pump were observed.

SUGGESTIONS/SOLUTIONS:

and replacing it with new topsoil from a nearby source of clean soil. The area was reseeded and currently supporting new Efforts to revitalize the stressed area were recommended in the May 6, 2005 version of this document. McCann responded by Steps to control/contain releases from the pump are recommended vegetative growth. removinglexcavating the area of impacted soil in September 2005



McCann Resources, Inc. Multiple-Site Environmental Assessment Report Parker Release Site #2

TEST RESULTS

The analytical results from the March 2005 sampling event indicate total soluble salts in the soil were 19,879 ppm, which is approximately eight times higher than normal. Exchangeable sodium (5,008 ppm) is also higher than normal and may be responsible for poor water movement in the soil. A copy of the analytical laboratory report is included in Attachment B. The analytical results are summarized in the following table:

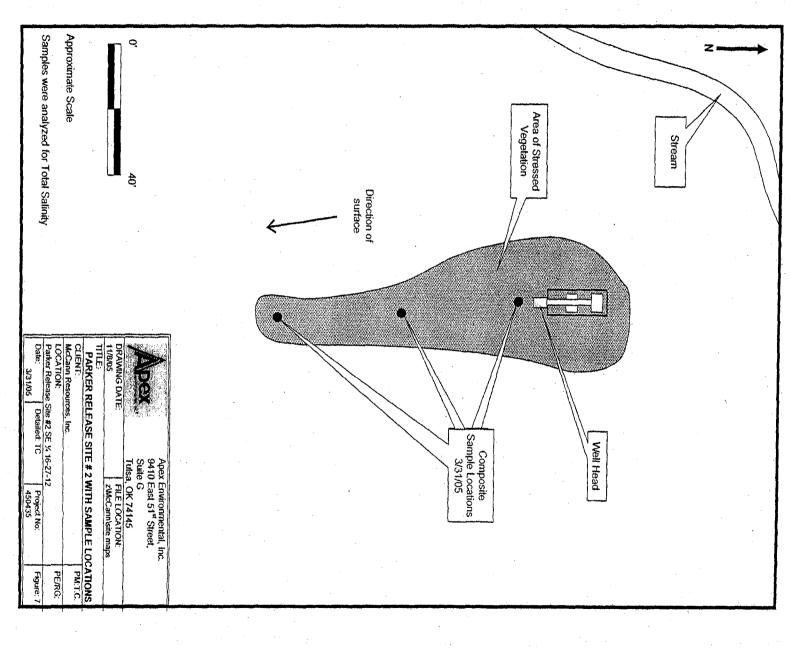
55 20	1
	Office The Control of
(EPP) 5.2	Exchangeable Potassium Percentage (EPP)
SP) 44.2	Exchangeable Sodium Percentage (ESP)
0.2	Potassium Adsorption Ratio (PAR)
55.1	Sodium Adsorption Ratio (SAR)
19,879	Total Soluble Salts (TSS in ppm)
	Benned Values :
28	Potassium (ppm)
98	Magnesium (ppm)
465	Calcium (ppm)
5,008	Sodium (ppm)
The Sample & State Sa	Cations 1.
Parker Release Site #	

CONCLUSION

Elevated concentrations of total soluble salts were detected in surface soils at the release site in March 2005. Efforts to revitalize the stressed area were recommended in the May 6, 2005 version of this document. McCann responded by removing/excavating the area of impacted soil in September 2005 and replacing it with new topsoil from a nearby source of clean soil. The area was reseeded and currently supporting new vegetative growth.



Parker Release Site #2





Multiple-Site Environmental Assessment Report McCann Resources, Inc.

Stream Release Point

LOCATION

Located on the Horton Lease

ASSESSMENT GENERAL

Remediation (excavation) of petroleum-impacted soil was conducted at the site following the release event. Minor areas of residual stained soil were observed in the area. One 3-point composite soil sample was collected (SR-004).

DETAILS

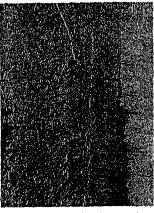
The following photos and photo-specific comments provide details regarding the facility's needed updates and compliance efforts:



FINDINGS:

Current piping across the stream is evident from this angle (potentially the previous release was from this area, via earlier piping that has since been replaced).





FINDINGS:
This shows the excavation area associated with the release.

SUGGESTIONS/SOLUTIONS:
Although, vegetation was not present during the March 2005 site visit, new vegetation has been re-established at this time.



FINDINGS:This is an alternate angle of the excavated area.

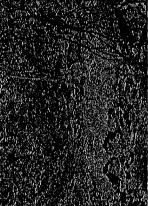
SUGGESTIONS/SOLUTIONS:



Multiple-Site Environmental Assessment Report

McCann Resources, Inc.

Stream Release Point



FINDINGS:

There was minor, residual oil staining on the shoreline.

SUGGESTIONS/SOLUTIONS:

Steps to reclaim, recycle, and/or remediate this stained soil is recommended.



FINDINGS:

This is an atternate angle of the excavated area.

SUGGESTIONS/SOLUTIONS:



FINDINGS:

Additional residual soil staining was identified near the excavation area.

SUGGESTIONS/SOLUTIONS:

Steps to reclaim, recycle, and/or remediate this stained soil is recommended.

TEST RESULTS

ethylbenzene, and total xylenes by EPA Method 8021B and fractional total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) by Texas method 1005. The analytical results indicate concentrations of total xylenes in the One composite soil sample collected from the excavation area was analyzed for benzene, toluene, detected (below laboratory detection levels) in the sample. sample were 0.033 micrograms per kilogram (mg/Kg). Benzene, toluene, and ethylbenzene were not

to OCC Tier I guidance criteria as a means of determining relative significance of the detected TPH. This OCC guidance for Tier II sites is 10,000 mg/Kg TPH. However, the site has not been formally ranked, and would not likely be classified as an OCC Tier I site. concentration of TPH exceeds OCC Tier I (most conservative) guidance standards of 5,000 mg/Kg. not specifically be required to comply with OCC regulations, Apex compared the detected concentration Total petroleum hydrocarbons were detected at a concentration of 5,300 mg/kg. Although, the site may

CONCLUSION

The April report included a recommendation to establish ground cover to minimize erosion. McCann reports that new vegetation has been re-established in the area.



Multiple-Site Environmental Assessment Report McCann Resources, Inc.

Culver Injection Well #9

LOCATION

NE 1/20-28-10

ASSESSMENT GENERAL

Apex originally performed a photo assessment of the site in April 2004 using photos provided by McCann, as well as a site history, also provided by McCann. However, at the request of EPA Region VI, Apex visited the site on September 28, 2005 to collect surface soil samples to document site conditions. Additionally, equipment at the site was inspected on October 20, 2005 to assess the condition of existing piping/hoses and connections

movement of equipment at an operating injection well. releases and retrofitted the equipment with brass fittings to resist corrosion caused by the brine fluids. A which may be a result of the historic brine release or possibly associated with the operation and review of the photographs indicates the area immediately surrounding the well is lacking vegetation, McCann also constructed an earthen berm on the down slope side of the structure to contain any future Following the release, McCann flushed the area with water and applied gypsum to the impacted soil The Culver injection well #9 experienced a significant release of brine approximately three years ago

DETAILS

and compliance efforts: The following photos and photo-specific comments provide details regarding the facility's needed updates



FINDINGS:

Photos indicate a lack of ground vegetation around the injection well.

SUGGESTIONS/SOLUTIONS:

Considerations should be made, regarding a potential need for ground cover or re-vegetation.



FINDINGS:

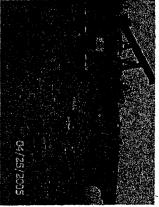
Oxidized soils may be a result of the previous brine discharge

SUGGESTIONS/SOLUTIONS:

porosity and permeability to the soil structure matter titled into the top six to eight inches of soil to provide added drainage. Leaching can be aided by the incorporation of organic out of the surface soil, by natural rainfall events if the soil has good vegetate the area are recommended. Remedial efforts to flush residual brine from the surface soils and re-Salts can be leached downward



Culver Injection Well #9



FINDINGS:

This is an additional angle of the area.

SUGGESTIONS/SOLUTIONS:

RESULTS

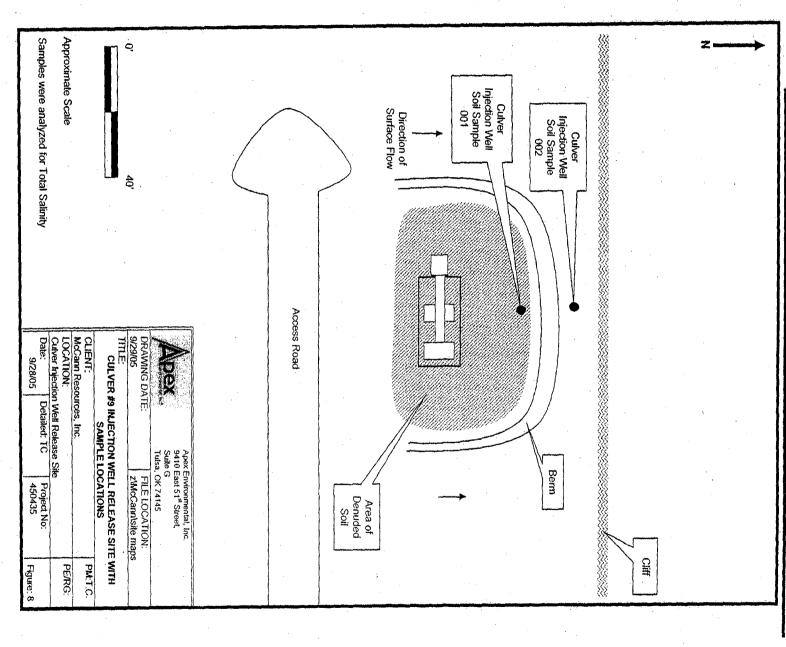
002 (collected down slope from the disposal well), to 97,614 ppm in sample 001 (collected immediately adjacent to the disposal well). The concentration of 10,256 ppm TSS is approximately four times higher than normal. The concentration of 97,614 ppm TSS in sample 001 is approximately 37 times higher than normal and sufficiently high to reduce yield of even salt tolerant crops. A site sketch illustrating the approximate locations of the surface soil samples is included as **Figure 8**. A copy of the analytical laboratory report is included in **Attachment B**. A summary of the analytical results is included in the following table: The analytical results indicate total soluble salts (TSS) in the samples ranged from 10,256 ppm in sample

	Cullver lines	Hom Well # 9
	Sampleout	Sample 902
Sodium (ppm)	28,970	2,666
Calcium (ppm)	3,445	297
Magnesium (ppm)	597	33
Potassium (ppm)	191	14
Denved Values		
Total Soluble Salts (TSS in ppm)	97,614	10,256
Sodium Adsorption Ratio (SAR)	119.9	39.2
Potassium Adsorption Ratio (PAR)	0.5	0.1
Exchangeable Sodium Percentage (ESP)	63:4	35.9
Exchangeable Potassium Percentage (EPP)	7.8	4.6
Joined Assessment of the Control of		
PΗ	6.9	5.9
EC (µmhos/cm)	147,900	15,540
Boron	1.3	0.10
		1. 1

CONCLUSION

No leaks or obvious indications of faulty or damaged equipment were observed at the site during the equipment inspection on October 20, 2005. A summary of the inspection is included in the attached Mechanical Equipment Assessment Summary (Attachment A). The analytical results from surface soil actions to flush residual brine from the surface soils and re-vegetate the area are recommended. Salts provide added porosity and permeability to the soil structure can be leached downward out of the surface soil, by natural rainfall events if the soil has good drainage samples collected at the site indicate significant impact from a historical brine spill at the site. Remedial Leaching can be aided by the incorporation of organic matter tilled into the top six to eight inches of soil to

McCann Resources, Inc. Multiple-Site Environmental Assessment Report Culver Injection Well #9





Multiple-Site Environmental Assessment Report

McCann Resources, Inc. Mullendore Ranch Salt Water Facility

LOCATION

NW 1/21-29-11

GENERAL ASSESSMENT

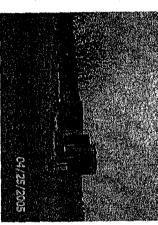
Apex initially performed a photo assessment of the site in April 2005 utilizing photos provided by McCann, as well as the following site history, also provided by McCann.

of the release was present in these photos. half years ago. Brine was released to a small drainage ditch nearby. No evidence (stressed vegetation) Mullendore Tank battery has three (3) 110 bbl satt water tanks surrounded by a similar berm as other tank batteries and a barbed wire fence. Mullendore experienced small release of salt water three and a

At the request of EPA Region VI, the site was revisited on September 28, 2005 to assess site conditions. Also, during that site visit, soil samples were collected at the historic brine release site on the east side of the facility. Three surface soil samples were collected for analysis of salt management parameters. Each samples is included as Figure 9. three feet at each sample location.. A site sketch illustrating the approximate locations of the surface soil sample consisted of a composite of three individual samples collected within a radius of approximately

DETAILS

and compliance efforts: The following photos and photo-specific comments provide details regarding the facility's needed updates

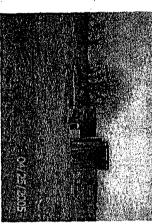


FINDINGS:

A lack of sufficient secondary containment (by SPCC regulations) around these tanks indicates that they are solely for sait water storage and that no hydrocarbons are stored.

SUGGESTIONS/SOLUTIONS:

If there are no hydrocarbons stored in these tanks (no sheen), then secondary containment does not appear to be necessary.



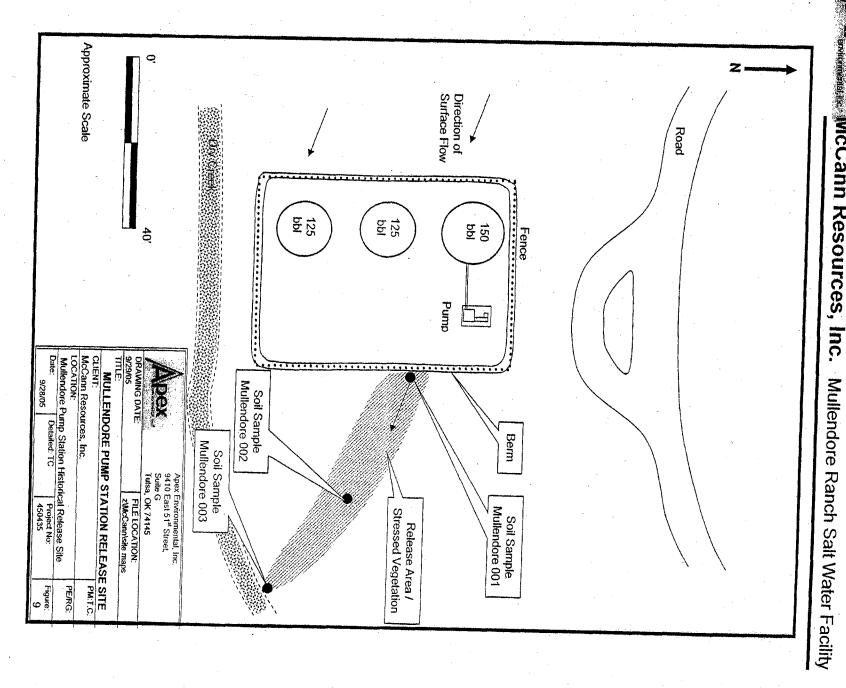
FINDINGS:

Minimal topography around the tanks is evident in this photo.

SUGGESTIONS/SOLUTIONS:

Because of the potential detriment that salt water could present for the surroundings, combined with the likelihood that impact to a high amount of surface area could result from a spill, improved secondary containment could prove to be a useful precautionary measure.







McCann Resources, Inc. Multiple-Site Environmental Assessment Report Mullendore Ranch Salt Water Facility

RESULTS

The analytical results of the soil samples indicated the TSS concentrations ranged from 32,076 ppm in sample 003 collected approximately 70 feet southeast of the site to 66,528 ppm in sample 001 collected near the facility tank berm. The TSS concentration at the 001 sample location is approximately 25 times higher than normal. A copy of the analytical laboratory report is included in Attachment B. The analytical results are summarized in the following table:

· Hullerus	ie Kanch Kele	ase site
Sample out	Sample 1902	Sample 003
18,448	15,614	8,619
1,754	2,023	887
332	376	138
167	114	53
66,528	58,806	32,076
105.9	83.7	71.1
0.6	0.4	0.3
60.5	54.7	50.7
8.7	6.9	5.9
7.3	6.5	7.3
100,800	89,100	48,600
0.40	0.23	0.20
	1,754 1,754 1,754 332 167 66,528 105.9 0.6 60.5 8,7 7,3 100,800 0.40	

CONCLUSION

The only potential compliance issue associated with the facility is one of SPCC compliance. If there is a petroleum sheen evident in any of the storage vessels, then obtaining an SPCC plan should be considered.

Analytical results from surface soil samples indicated elevated salt concentrations at the location of the former brine release. Remedial actions to flush residual brine from the surface soils and re-vegetate the area are recommended. Salts can be leached downward out of the surface soil, if the soil has good drainage. Leaching can be aided by the incorporation of organic matter tilled into the top six to eight inches of soil



McCann Resources, Inc Multiple-Site Environmental Assessment Report Dixon-Rock Release

Site

LOCATION

NW 1/21-28-11

ASSESSMENT GENERAL

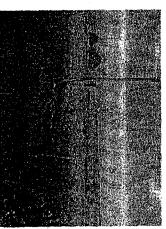
inspections is included in the attached Mechanical Equipment Assessment Summary (Attachment A) active leaks or obvious indications of faulty equipment were observed. A summary of the equipment equipment. any leaks or potential leaks associated with flow lines, connections, saltwater pumps, and associated disconnected. Bowring tank battery. Tanks at the Dixon-Rock Tank Battery are currently empty and have been The Dixon-Rock Lease has one remaining pumping well that has been re-piped to direct product to the The Dixon-Rock Lease site is currently not in operation and has been combined with the Bowring Lease The condition of the equipment appeared to be within industry standards in the area. No Three wellheads on the Dixon-Rock lease were inspected on October 13, 2005 to assess

obtaining the lease. Although, McCann experienced a small brine release approximately three to four samples at the historic brine release site. An area of stressed vegetation and denuded soil, located at the tank battery site, is associated with an historical brine release that occurred site prior to McCann years ago and approximately two barrels of brine seeped through the berm at that time Apex visited the tank battery site on September 28, 2005 to assess site conditions and collect surface soil

at each sample location. A site sketch illustrating the approximate locations of the surface soil samples is consisted of a composite of three individual samples collected within a radius of approximately three feet included as Figure 10. Three surface soil samples were collected for analysis of salt management parameters. Each sample

DETAILS

the site: The following photos and photo-specific comments provide details regarding environmental concerns at



FINDINGS:

from the former tank battery site, demarks the McCann spill site. A small area of stressed vegetation and denuded soil, downslope

SUGGESTIONS/SOLUTIONS:

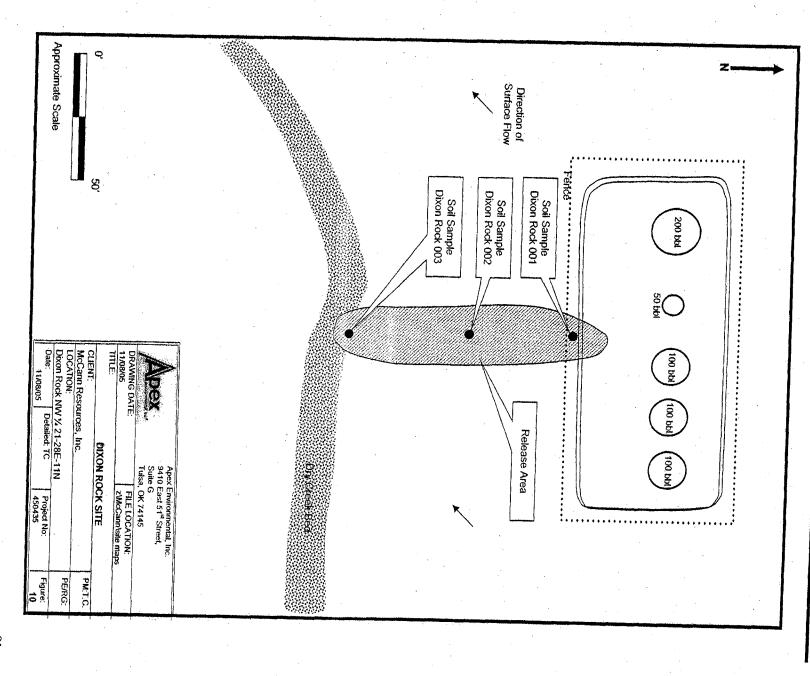
Remedial efforts to flush residual brine from the surface soils and revegetate the area are recommended.



FINDINGS:

Vegetation is abundant around most of the former tank battery site.

Dixon-Rock Release Site





McCann Resources, Inc. Multiple-Site Environmental Assessment Report Dixon-Rock Release Site

TEST RESULTS

001 collected near the former facility tank berm. The TSS concentration at the 001 sample location is approximately 25 times higher than normal. A copy of the analytical laboratory report is included in Attachment B. The analytical results are summarized in the following table: sample 003 collected approximately 70 feet south of the former bermed area to 23,899 ppm in sample The analytical results of the soil samples indicated the TSS concentrations ranged from 1,083 ppm in

	Sample@ut	Sample 002	Sample tha
Sodium (ppm)	5,912	453	185
Calcium (ppm)	1,100	110	80
Magnesium (ppm)	161	25	14
Potassium (ppm)	54	6	8
Derived Values		15.62 (20.25.3)	
Total Soluble Salts (TSS in ppm)	23,899	2,129	1,083
Sodium Adsorption Ratio (SAR)	44.0	10.1	5.0
Potassium Adsorption Ratio (PAR)	0.2	0.1	0.1
Exchangeable Sodium Percentage (ESP)	38.7	12.0	5.8
Exchangeable Potassium Percentage (EPP)	5.7	4.2	4.7
Office and the second s			
PH	6.8	7.1	7.7
EC (µmhos/cm)	36,210	3,225	1,641
Boron	0.12	0.06	0.06

CONCLUSION

The Dixon-Rock tank battery site is no longer in use. McCann reports the tanks have been emptied and disconnected; therefore, there is no potential for a spill or release.

natural rainfall events, if the soil has good drainage. Leaching can be aided by the incorporation of organic matter tilled into the top six to eight inches of soil to provide increased porosity and permeability the sample 001 location are recommended. Salts can be leached downward out of the surface soil by nine times higher than normal; whereas, the concentration in samples 001 and 002 are within normal sample 003 to 23,899 ppm in sample 001. The elevated concentration in sample 001 is approximately Analytical results from surface soil samples indicated TSS concentrations ranged from 1,083 ppm in to the soil structure levels. Remedial actions to flush residual brine from the surface soils and re-vegetate the small area near



Horton Release Site

LOCATION

SW 16-29-11

GENERAL ASSESSMENT

had previously been removed at the former release site and replaced with new topsoil from a nearby source and the area was reseeded. New vegetation had not yet germinated at the time of the site visit. and brine documented at the site in November 2004. The site is currently not in operation and tanks at the site are currently empty and have been disconnected. The salfwater pump has been moved to the The Horton saltwater pump station is the location of an historical release as well as a recent release of oil 2005 to assess site conditions and collect surface soil samples at the former release site. Impacted soil Horton tank battery site and is positioned inside the bermed area. Apex visited the site on September 28,

at each sample location. A site sketch illustrating the approximate locations of the surface soil samples is included as Figure 11. Three surface soil samples were collected for analysis of salt management parameters. Each sample consisted of a composite of three individual samples collected within a radius of approximately three feet

DETAILS

the site: The following photos and photo-specific comments provide details regarding environmental concerns at



FINDINGS:

A large area of impacted soil has been removed east of the former tank battery and replaced with new topsoil from a nearby source. New vegetation has not yet germinated at the time of this photo on September 28, 2005. View looking west.

SUGGESTIONS/SOLUTIONS:



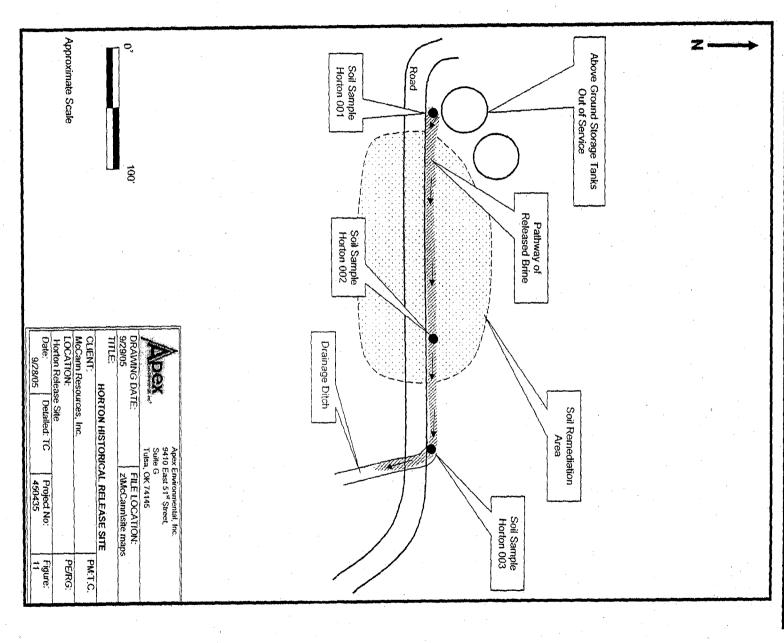
FINDINGS:

View of the remediation area looking east

N/A SUGGESTIONS/SOLUTIONS:



McCann Resources, Inc. Multiple-Site Environmental Assessment Report Horton Release Site





Multiple-Site Environmental Assessment Report McCann Resources, Inc. Horton Release

Site

TEST RESULTS

approximately 18 times higher than normal. The TSS concentration at sample location 003 is within the The analytical results of the soil samples indicated the TSS concentrations ranged from 1,303 ppm in sample 003 collected approximately 275 feet east of the former release area to 48,114 ppm in sample 001 collected at the former release site. The TSS concentration at the 001 sample location is results are summarized in the following table: normal range. A copy of the analytical laboratory report is included in Attachment B. The analytical normal range for a productive soil and the concentration at sample location 002 is only slightly above the

P	Ш	PH H	10	Ţ.	Ţ	Po	So	70	9	Po	Má	S.	S	8	
Boron	EC (µmhos/cm)	_	ě	Exchangeable Potassium Percentage (EPP	Exchangeable Sodium Percentage (ESP	Potassium Adsorption Ratio (PAR)	Sodium Adsorption Ratio (SAR)	Total Soluble Salts (TSS in ppm	TWO:	Potassium (ppm	Magnesium (ppm	Calcium (ppm)	Sodium (ppm)	alions	
	hos/c			geab	geab	um A	Adso	duble	od Values	d) ur	ium ((ppn	8		
	m)			e Po	le So	dsort	rptio	Salt		pm)	ppm)	2	-		
j				lassic	dium	tion I	n Rat	ST)							
				Im P	Perc	Ratio	io (S	Sin							
				ercen	entac	(PAF	æ	(mdc							
				tage	e (E	2									
				EPF	SP)										
	-			-		-	-	-			-	-	_	Ċ,	
0.40	72,900	7		6.7	53.1	0.3	78.5	48,114		95	287	1.5	12,723	dine	
40	900	7.6		7		w	5	114		5	37	1,518	723	E 58	
-		-		_		-	_	-		-	_			7	9
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CONCLUSION

The Horton tank battery site is no longer in use. The tanks have been emptied and disconnected; therefore, there is no potential for a spill or release.

small area of brine-impacted soil may require remediation to enhance natural leaching of salts from the completely excavated to avoid potential damage to the storage tanks by excavation equipment. Analytical results from surface soil samples indicate an area of residual brine impacted soil is located matter tilled into the top six to eight inches of soil to provide increased porosity and permeability to the soil soil. If vegetation does not recover in this area, leaching can be aided by the incorporation of organic immediately adjacent to the release site. The area immediately adjacent to the release site was likely not



FORMAT

of this summary also follows the order of topics/issues in the EPA's letter. report on pertinent issues identified in correspondence and communications with the EPA. The following summary utilizes the assessments from each of the previous facilities and locations, to The structure

FINDINGS DISCHARGE BRINE

PART ONE

- \triangleright or spilled into the environment was previously implemented by the owner. Apex's site assessments showed no ongoing releases that were salt water-specific The initial assessment of all leases, for determining if any salt water is currently being discharged
- Ø appropriate) soil sampling at the following sites Apex assessed the degree of surface soil contamination, using visual inspections and (where
- Bowring Tank Battery Release Listed with Bowring Facility
- Culver Tank Battery Listed with Culver Facility
- Culver Well No. 13 Listed as Culver Well # 13
- Thunderbolt and North Hickory Release Site
- Whitmier Flow Line Release Site
- Parker Well O-58 Listed as Release #1 Parker Well O-69 Listed as Release #2
- Horton Stream Release Site
- Culver Injection Well No. 9 Listed as Culver Injection Well #9
- Mullendore Ranch Salt Water Facility
- Dixon-Rock Tank Battery Discontinued Site
- 1,2 Horton Release Site

PART TWO

- the development of a sampling plan (for obtaining appropriate soil and water samples) was replaced with a soil sampling effort, during the site visits, based on visual confirmation of stressed vegetation and areas identified by the EPA. Due to the fact that so many of the associated brine releases were more than two (2) years old,
- ϖ All samples were submitted to a credible lab for analysis.

= PART THREE

McCann lease sites were not inspected:Hulah Lease – Discontinued, Dismantled, and Removed Site potential leaks associated with flow lines, connections, well heads, and associated equipment. production equipment on six lease sites was inspected in October 2005 to assess any leaks The McCann lease sites were inspected in March 2005 with respect to SPCC compliance issues. ٩ 0

- Megana Lease Discontinued Site

general actions or changes in operating procedures, by McCann. The remaining sites showed a consistency in issues of concern that can be rectified through four Those four actions include:

- Security While some of the facilities have some form of fencing, a consistent and acceptable fencing at all facilities is recommended
- 2 some of the berms, and the floors of the bermed areas may not have a sufficiently Diking/Containment - While certain pits/sumps that were observed are lined with bentonite, impermeable layer
- ω Painting - Apex recommended painting of tanks and equipment following the initial site inspection in March 2005. McCann responded to the recommendation by painting storage vessels at many of the lease sites in July 2005
- 4 or spills. costs. Improved housekeeping policies, like immediate absorption of minor spills (when can result in cumulative conditions that are both substantial and have significant potential a facility's housekeeping are not sufficient, then the failure to clean up these minor events Housekeeping - Within the oil and gas industry, there are potentials for minor leaks, drips, Often these releases are not sufficiently reportable. However, if general policies for



Multiple-Site Environmental Assessment Report McCann Resources, Inc.

the issue of minor leaks with minimal effort and cost discovered) or using catch pans (under a valve or potential leak point) can virtually eliminate

Ş maintenance. Equipment Maintenance – Minor leaks were observed at some lease locations and piping, and plugging valves are recommended maintenance items recommendations to repair or replace faulty equipment were made while in the field. Repainting of storage vessels, conducted in July 2005, is included as preventative Additional maintenance such as replacing seals and valves, burying plastic

SPCC

new regulations, the SPCC plans for all storage facilities should be revised and submitted for new Due to the changes in SPCC regulations, and the associated requirements for recertification under these

the new compliance requirements are missed, but it will also unify the SPCC compliance actions taken at Also, because of the relative locations of these facilities, to each other, Apex recommends that a single SPCC plan be drafted to place all facilities under that plan. This process will not only ensure that none of each facility

ASSESSMENTCONCLUSION

There are two primary concerns and one secondary concern that should be noted, based on this assessment. The primary concerns are the status of each applicable facility's SPCC plan and the general brine water and the potential impact that it can have on the salinity in the soil, around the McCann housekeeping measures used at the various locations. The secondary concern is addressing the issue of

with 40 CFR 112 (SPCC), but will also improve the general housekeeping policies across the system, Both of the primary concerns will be addressed, when the SPCC plans are updated. The incorporation of both for those facilities that require SPCC plans and for those that do not SPCC policies and the associated training will not only meet certain deficiencies that could be associated

two-fold approach, which includes: Apex believes that the issue of brine water and potentially high salinity levels can be addressed with a

- First, for those situations where the salinity levels may already be high, proactive measures are recommended. In each of the cases (in this report) where this was observed, specific types of proactive measures are offered for consideration.
- purpose of minimizing the potential impact of spilled brine water. Another example is creating a installing berms in areas that do not require such containment (for SPCC reason), impact, if brine water spills or releases should occur in the future. Second, as a preventative step, McCann should consider taking actions to minimize salinity incidents and ensure that there is minimal opportunity for brine water to affect soil salinity levels basic spill response plan for brine water spills. This option would help with the possibility of future One example of this includes , for the sole

equipment indicated only minor leaks and spills primarily at wellheads. The overall condition of the Observations recorded during the inspection of wellheads, flow lines, saltwater pumps and ancillary production equipment was generally good and within the industry standard in the area.

and SPCC improvements are recommended for McCann to maintain environmental compliance regulatory bodies. Additional steps including routine maintenance and improved housekeeping practices McCann has taken steps to maintain equipment (painting), respond to spills, and comply with local



Multiple-Site Environmental Assessment Report McCann Resources, Inc.

MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT ASSESSMENT

A THACHMENT A

Mechanical Equipment Assessment

NOTES: NO=not in operation / IO=In operation / W=injection / O=oil well / SWD=salt water disposal

NO / No current leaks. Bad hose @ wellhead	Parker W-2	10/13/2006
NO / No current leaks.	Parker 0-72	10/13/2005
NO / No current leaks.	Parker 0-71	10/13/2006
NO / No current leaks.	Parker W-85	10/13/2005
NO / 1/4" needle valve leaking saltwater @ wellhead	Parker 0-70	10/13/2005
NO / No current leaks.	Parker W-84	10/13/2005
NO / Slight stuffing box leak	Parker 0-66	10/13/2005
NO / No current leaks.	Parker W-79	10/13/2005
NO / No current leaks.	Parker 0-65	10/13/2005
NO \ No current leaks.	Parker W-83	10/13/2005
NO / 1" ball valve leaking saltwater @ wellhead	Parker W-88	10/13/2005
NO / wellhead stuffing box leaking saltwater	Parker 0-75	10/13/2005
NO / 1" ball valve leaking @ wellhead	Parker 0-74	10/13/2005
IO \ Flowing \ Leaking @ packing gland	Parker 0-87	10/13/2005
NO / Leaky steel piping @ wellhead needs replaced.	Parker 0-61	10/13/2005
NO / No current leaks.	Parker W-74	10/13/2005
NO / No current leaks.	Parker 0-62	10/13/2006
NO / No current leaks.	Parker W-80	10/13/2006
NO / No current leaks.	Parker SWD / TB	10/13/2005
JO / Flowing / No current leaks	Parker 0-60	10/13/2005
NO / No current leaks.	Parker W-76	10/13/2006
NO / No current leaks. Rubber hose @ flow line burnt, needs replaced before operating	Parket 0-59	10/13/2006
NO / No current leaks.	Parker 0-58	10/13/2005
NO / No current leaks.	Parker W-75	10/13/2005
NO / Packing gland slight salt water leak	Parker 0-63	10/13/2005
NO / No current leaks.	Parker 0-67	10/13/2005
NO / No current leaks.	Parker W-86	10/13/2005
NO / No current leaks. Was injection, set pumping unit, hole was temporarily open	Parker W-87	10/13/2005
NO / No current leaks.	Parker O-68	10/13/2005
NO / No current leaks.	Parker W-8	10/13/2005
NO / No current leaks.	Parker 0-64	10/13/2005
		Parker lease
COWWENT	SITE	<u> BIAO</u>

ATTACHMENT A

McCann Mechanical Equipment Assessment

NOTES: NO=not in operation / IO=In operation / W=injection / O=oil well / SWD=salt water disposal TB=tank battery / TA=Temporary abandoned

			(D-tank batter) ((A-temporar) abandonou
	Whitmier lease		
	10/13/2005	Whitmier SWD P-33	NO / No current leaks.
	10/13/2005	Whitmier 9-B	NO / No current leaks.
	10/13/2005	Whitmier W 1-E	NO / No current leaks.
	10/13/2005	Whitmier W 12	NO / No current leaks.
	10/13/2005	Whitmier 5-B	NO / No current leaks. No picture
	Bowring lease		
	10/13/2005	Bowring 7	IO / Minor fresh oil @ wellhead, recommend replacing packing and/or wellhead stuffing box.
	10/13/2005	Bowring 5	IO / No current leaks.
	10/13/2005	Bowring 2	IO / 1" gate valve leaking @ wellhead
	10/13/2005	Bowring 13	NO / No current leaks.
	10/13/2005	Bowring SWD pump	NO / No current leaks.
	10/13/2005	Bowring 6	NO / No current leaks.
	10/13/2005	Bowring 4	IO / No current leaks.
	10/13/2005	Bowring 10	IO / No current leaks.
	10/13/2005	Bowring 11	NO / No current leaks,
	10/13/2005	Bowring 3	NO / No current leaks.
	10/13/2005	Hula 8	IO / No current leaks.
	10/13/2005	Hula 1-A	NO / No current leaks. No picture
	10/13/2005	Bowring-DX-Rock 17	NO / No current leaks.
	10/13/2005	Bowring-DX-Rock 3	NO / No current leaks.
	10/13/2005	Bowring 17 Inj	NO / No current leaks,
	10/13/2005	Bowring 1	NO / No current leaks.
	10/13/2005	Bowring-DX-Rack 6	NO / No current leaks. No picture
	10/13/2005	Hula 12	IO / Small leak @ stuffing box. No picture
	Culver lease		
	10/20/2005	Culver 3-B	IO / No current leaks
	10/20/2005	Culver 4	NO / TA / No current leaks
	10/20/2005	Culver 9 Inj.	IO / No current leaks
	10/20/2005	Culver 15	NO / TA / No current leaks
,	10/20/2005	Culver 3	IO / Leak @ stuffing box
	10/20/2005	Culver 5	NO / TA / No current leaks
	10/20/2005	Culver 13 Inj.	IO / No current leaks / Working over. Old salt water leak @ this site
	10/20/2005	Culver 8	IO / No current leaks
	10/20/2005	Culver 12	NO / TA / No current leaks
	10/20/2005	Culver 11	NO / TA / No current leaks

ATTACHMENT A

McCann Mechanical Equipment Assessment

NOTES: NO=not in operation / IO=In operation / W=injection / O=oil well / SWD=salt water disposal TB=tank battery / TA=Temporary abandoned

		IB-talk battery / IA-Tomporti,
10/20/2005	Culver 7	IO / No current leaks
10/20/2005	Culver 2	NO / TA / No current leaks
10/20/2005	Culver 1	NO / TA / No current leaks
10/20/2005	Culver TB	IO / No current leaks
Horton lease		
10/20/2005	Horton C-3	IO / No current leaks
10/20/2005	Horton M-1 Inj	IO / No current leaks
10/20/2005	Horton 2	IO / No current leaks
10/20/2005	Horton TB	IO / No current leaks
10/20/2005	Horton TB Separator	NO / Disconnected
10/20/2005	Horton 8	IO / No current leaks
10/20/2005	Horton Tanks	NO / Disconnected
10/20/2005	Horton 14	NO / TA / No current leaks / putting back in service
10/20/2005	Horton 9 Inj	IO / No current leaks
10/20/2005	Horton 5	NO / TA / No current leaks
10/20/2005	Horton 11	IO / Leaking stuffing box
10/20/2005	Horton 1	NO / No current leaks.
10/20/2005	Horton 12	NO / TA / Leaking stuffing box
10/20/2005	Horton 13	IO / No current leaks
10/20/2005	Horton 13-B	NO / TA / No current leaks
10/20/2005	Horton 15	IO / No current leaks
10/20/2005	Horton 10	NO / TA / No current leaks
10/20/2005	Horton C-1	NO / TA / No current leaks

GENERAL ASSESSMENT

Wellheads, flow lines, connections, saltwater pumps, and associated equipment were inspected. With a few minor exceptions, the overall condition of equipment was within the industry standard in the area.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Fix all existing leaks, by either tightening connections, replacing seals or replace the part.
- Burry all plastic piping and rubber hoses where possible.
- Fence off all equipment where the public or live stock can access.
- Plug all valves the have potential to create a spill, if accidentally opened.



Multiple-Site Environmental Assessment Report McCann Resources, Inc.

Attachment B
ANALYTICAL LABORATORY REPORTS



SOM, WATER & FORAGE ANALYTICAL LABORATORY

Division of Agricultural Sciences and Natural Resources • Oklabbing State University Plant and Soil Sciences • 048 Agricultural Hall • Silliwater, OK 74078
Email: soils: lab@mail.pss.oksiate.edu

Website, http://ciay.agr.oksiate.edu/extensio/swial.htm.htm

AUTO GAZANIN

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SOIL SALINITY REPORT

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TULSA, OK 74145

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INTERPRETATION AND REQUIREMENTS FOR Salinity Management (1:1 Soll to waller extraction)

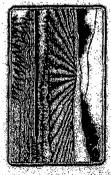
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Exchangeable soxium is much higher than normal and may be responsible for peox water movement in soil

Salts can be leached downward out of the surface soil, if the soil has good drainage. Leaching will be sided by incorporation of 20 to 30 tons of organic matter per acro in the top 6 inches of soil.

incorporation of 10 turns of gypsum into the surface one to two inches will aid in ramoval of socium and speed water movement into the soil (apply no more than 5 tons at one time).

During the redemation period avoid deep tillage such as moldboard plowing and establish a salt tolerant crop (barley, be improved as possible. If there is a winte salty crust of the growing season as possible. If there is a winte salty crust on the soil surface, delay planting the salt tolerant crop until the crust no longer forms during a soil dying cycle. Planting while the salty crust remains will likely result in poor stand establishment. The time for rectaingation will depend



SOIL, WATER & FORMOL ANALYTICAL LABORATORN

Email: solls_lab@matt.pss.ekstate.edu/extensio/swfat/intro-htm Website: http://clay.agr.okstate.edu/extensio/swfat/intro-htm Division of Agricultural Sciences and Matural Resources - Oktahoma State University Plant and Soil Sciences - 048 Agricultural Hall - Stillwater, OK 74078

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INTERPRETATION AND REQUIREMENTS FOR Salinity Management (10) Solito water extraction)

Total soluble soft in this soil is about 5 times Nejher than normal and sufficiently fligh to reduce yield of even sait tolerant crops:

Explangeable sodium is much higher than normal and may be responsible for poor water movement in soil.

Salts can be leached downward but of the surface soil, if the soil has good drainage. Leading will be aided by incorporation of 20 to 30 tark of organic matter per acre in the top 6 inches of soil

theorporation of 11 lons of gypsum into the surface one to two inches will aid in removal of sodium and speed water movement into the soil (apply no more than 5 tens at one time).

During the reclamation period avoid deep tillage such as moldboard plot bearing agrees etc.) to provide ground cover for as much of the growing in the seal surface, delay planting the seal tolerant crop until the coust Yearding while the sealty crust remains will thely result in poor stand o amount and quali ms duffig a soil dying cycle.
The time for reclamation will depend information can be found in fact sheet 2228. sh a salt solerant crop (barley, dde. If there is a white salty crust



SOIL, WATER & FORAGE ANALYTICAL LABORATORY

Division of Agricultural Sciences and Natural Resources • Oktahoras State University Plant and Soil Sciences • 048 Agricultural Hall • Stillwater, OK 74078 Email: soils_lab@mail.pss.okstate.edu

Website http://clay.agr.oksrate.edu.extensio/swiat/intro.htm

SOIL SALINITY REPORT

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INTERPRETATION AND REQUIREMENTS FOR Salinity Management (1:1 Solito water extraction)

Total softwhe soft found in this soil is within the normal range for a productive soil.

Exchangeable sodium is much higher than normal and may be responsible for poor water mayement in soil.

Salts can be leaded downward out of the surface soil. If the soil has good drainage. Leaching will be aided by incorporation of 20 to 30 kms of organic matter per acre in the top 6 lindies of soil.

hooperation of 5 was of gypsum into the surface one to two inches will aid in removal of socium and speed water movement

During the reclamation period evoid deep tillage such as moldboard playing and establish a soft tillerant copy (barley, bermutagrass etc.) to provide ground cover for as much of the growing season as possible. If there is, is write sally crust on the sall surface, delay blanking the sall tolerant copy until the crust no longer furms during a sof drying cycle. Planting while the sally crust remains will likely result in poor stand establishment. The time for reclamation will depend upon the amount and quality of water that moves through the soil profile. Further information can be found in fact sheat 2226.

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COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE



No. 15

Department of Agronomy • 048 Agricultural Hall • Stillwerte - DK 74074 • 405 744-6630 • Fax 405 744-5269 Division of Agricultural Sciences and Natural Resources • Oklahoma State University 7005

THEM, OK THES APEX ENVIRONMENTAL

> Name Location

Customer Code: Sample No.: Report Date 4/5/2005 4/1 7/2005 1689

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INTERPRETATION AND REQUIREMENTS FOR Salindy Management (1.11 Softo water extraction)

Total soluble salt in this soil is about 2 times higher than normal and sufficiently high to reduce yield of moderately belerant crops.

Exchangeable sodium is much higher than normal and may be responsible for poor water movement in soil.

Salts can be leached downward out of the surface soil. If the soil has good dirainage, Leaching will be aided by incorporation of 20 to 30 tons of organic matter per acre in the top's inches of soil.

incorpolation of 9 tons of gypsum into the surface one to two inches will aid in removal of sodium and speed water mayament into the soil (apply no more than 5 tons at one time).

During the rectamation period avoid deep sitage such as moldboard plowing and establish a saft polerant crop (tarilay, bermulayness etc.) to provide ground cover for as much of the growing system as possible. If there is a write safty crost on the soil surface, delay planting the saft tolerant crop until the crust rounder forms that give a soil daying cycle. Planting while the safty crust remains will tikely result in poor stand establishment. The timp for rectamation will depend upon the amount and quality of water that moves through the soil profile. Further information can be found in fact sheet 2 upon the amount and quality of water that moves through the soil profile. Further information can be found in fact sheet 2. be found in fact sheet 2226.

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APEX ENVIRONMENTAL 9410 EAST 31ST ST

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INTERPRETATION AND REQUIREMENTS FOR Saintly Management (1.1 Sol to water extraction).

Total soluble salt in this soil is about 8 lines higher than normal and sufficiently high to reduce yield of even salt blocant copps.

Exchangeable sodium is much higher than normal and may be responsible for poor water movement in soil

Salts can be leached downward out of the surface soit. If the soil has good drainage. Leaching will be sided by incorporation of 20 to 30 tons of organic matter per acre in the top 6 inches of soil.

incorporation of 7 tons of gypsum into the surface one to two inches will aid in removal of sodium and speed water movement into the soil (apply no more than 5 tons at one time).

During the reclamation period avoid deep tillage such as molidorard plowing and establish a self tolerant crop (balley, bermudagrass etc.) to provide ground cover for as much of the growing season as possible. If there is a white sally crust on the soil surface, delay planting the sall tolerant crop until the crust no larger forms during a soil daying cycle. Planting write the sally crust remains will tikely result in poor stand establishment. The time for readargation will depend from the amount and quality of water that moves through the soil profile.

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SOIL, WATER & FORAGE ANALYTICAL LABORATORY

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Website: www.soillesting.okstate.edu

SOIL SALIMITY REPORT

APEX ENVIRONMENTAL

TULSA, OK 74145

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INTERPRETATION AND REQUIREMENTS FOR Salmity Wanagement (1:1 Soil to water extraction)

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Exchangeable sodium is much higher than normal and may be responsible for poor water nowement in soil.

States can be leaded downward out of the surface soil, if the soil has good drawage, Leaching will be ablect by incorporation of 20 to 30 taxes of organic matter per acre in the top 6 inches of soil.

Dufing the reclamation period avoid deep tillage such as moldboard plowing and establish a bermudagrass etc.) to provide ground cover for as much of the growing season as possible, on the soil surface, delay planting the sall tolerant crop until the crust no longer forms during Planting while the salty crust remains will beely result in poor stand establishment. The time in upon the amount and quality of water that moves through the soit profile. Further information can be bund in but sheet 2226. ng and establish a salt tolerant crop (barley, ossible. If there is, a write salty crust is during a sall daying cycle. The time for reclamation will depend.

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Website: www.solltesting.okstate.edu

SOIL SALIMITY REPORT

APEX ENVIRONMENTAL 9410 EAST 5157 51

TULSA, OK 74145

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Customer Code: Sample No.: ab ID No. 1689

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INTERPRETATION AND REQUIREMENTS FOR SAIMB Markground (+) Souto mate extraction

Total soluble salt found in this soil is within the normal range for a productive soil

Exchangeable sodium's much higher than normal and may be responsible for poor water movement in soil.

Salts can be leached downward out of the surface soil, if the soil has good distinage. Leaching will be aided by incorporation of 20 to 30 tons of organic matter per acre in the top 6 inches of soil.

During the rectamation period avoid deep tillage such as moldboard plowing and establish a salt tolerant crop (barley, bermudagnass etc.) to provide ground cover for as much of the growing season as possible. If there is a white salty crust on the soil surface, delay planting the salt tolerant crop until the crust to larger forms during a soil drying cycle. Planting while the salty crust inmakes will likely result in poor stand assablishment. The time for rectamation will depend ion can be found in fact sheet 2226.

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Website: www.soiltesting.okstate.edu

SOIL SALIMITY REPORT

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Sample No.
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INTERPRETATION AND REQUIREMENTS FOR SHIRTY Management (1:1 Solito Ha

Total soluble salt found in this soil is within the normal range for a productive soil.

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SOIL SALINITY REPORT

APEX ENVIRONMENTAL
94/0 EAST 5/S/T ST

TULSA, OK 74145

Name: North Hickory 001

Location:

Sample No.:
Reserved
Report Date

10/8/2005

Lab ID No.: 392792 Customer Code: 1689 Sample No.: 17

TEST RESULTS pΗ E6 (μπλιος/cm) Calcium (ppm) Magnesium (ppm) Sodium (ppm) Potassium (ppm - Other Cations Total Soluble Balts (TSS in pr Kutpiton Ratio (SAR) Asserption Ratio (PAR) Mis Socium Fercetitäjen - Derived Values

INTERPRETATION AND REQUIREMENTS FOR Sainty Management [1:1 Solito water extraction]

Total soluble salt in this soit is about 17 times higher than normal and sufficiently high to reduce yield of even salt followant crops

Exchangeable sodium is much higher than normal and may be responsible for poor water movement in soil

Salts can be leached downward out of the surface soil. If the soil has good strainage. Leaching will be aided by hicorporation of 20 to 30 tons of organic matter per acre in the top 6 inches of soil.

During the reclamation period avoid deep tillage such as moldboard plowing and establish a salt tolerant crop (barley, bermudaginass etc.) to provide ground cover for as much of the growing season as possible. If there is a white salty crust on the soil surface, delay planting the salt telerant grop until the crust no langue forms during a soil drying cycle. Planting while the salty crust remains will likely result in poor stand establishment. The time for reclamation will depend upon the amount and quality of water that moves through the Planting white the salty crust remains will likely result in poor stand es can be found in fast sheet 2226

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SOIL, WATER & FORMCE ANALYTICAL LABORATORY

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Website: www.soiltesting.okstate.edu

SOIL SALINITY REPORT

AFEX ENVIRONMENTAL 9410 EAST 51ST ST

TH.SA, OK 74145

Name: North Hickory 002

Location

Lab ID No.: 392793
Customer Code: 1689
Sample No.: 12
Received: 9/30/2005

Report Date:

10/6/2005

TEST RESULTS Sodium (ppm) Gum (gam) Jassauri (gam) Jestum (gam) (Indostran) Cation Other 837 Total Solutile Salus (TSS in ppm Sodjum Adsorption (Salus (SAIR) Derived Values

INTERPRETATION AND REQUIREMENTS FOR Salinity Management (1:1 Soil to water extraction)

Total souble salt in this soil is about 31 times higher than normal and sufficiently high to reduce yield of even salt tolerant crops.

Exchangeable sodium is much higher than normal and may be responsible for poor water movement in soll

Salts can be leadled downward out of the surface soil, if the soil has good drainage. Leadling will be aided by incorporation of 20 to 30 to its of organic matter per sone in the top 6 inches of soil.

During the reclamation period avoid deep tillage such as moldboard plowing and establish a salt tolerant crop (barley, bermutagraes etc.) to provide ground cover for as much of the growing season as possible. If there is a white salty crust on the salt suiface, delay planting the salt tolerant crop until the crust no longer forms during a soil dying cycle. Parting while the salty crust remains will likely result in poor stand establishment. The time for rectaination will depend furnation can be found in fact sheet 2226.

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MOS WATER & FORAGE ANALYTICAL LABORATORY

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SOIL SALINITY REPORT

APEX ENVIRONMENTAL 9410 EAST 51ST ST TULSA, OK 74145

TEST RESULTS

Name: North Hickory DOS

Location;

Lab ID No.: 392794 Customer Code: 1589 Sample No.: 13 Received: 9/30/2/05

Report Date

0/6/2005

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INTERPRETATION AND REQUIREMENTS FOR Safatry Management (1.1 Set to water extraction)

Total soluble self in this soil is about 10 times higher than normal and sufficiently high to reduce yield of even self tolerant crops.

Exchangeable sodium is much higher than normal and may be responsible for poor water movement in seit.

Salts can be leached downward out of the suitace soil, if the sell has good drainage. Leading will be aided by incorporation of 20 to 30 toris of organic matter per acre in the top 6 inches of soil.

During the reclamation period evoid deep tilege such as moldboard plowing and exhabitsh a salt tolerant crop (barley, bermurlagrass, etc.) to provide ground cover for as much of the growing season as possible. If there is a white salty crue on the soil surface, delay planning the salt tolerant crop until the crust no longer forms during a soil drying cycle. Planning while the salty crust remains will thely result in poor stand establishment. The time for reclamation will depend information can be buind in lad sheet 22% saffy crust

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新教教徒

SOIL SALINITY REPORT

APEX ENVIRONMENTAL 9410 EAST 51ST ST

Tursk ok 74148

Name Mullian dore 001

Lab ID No. 302795 Customer Gode: 1689 Sample No.: 21 Rossaud: 9730700

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INTERPRETATION AND REQUIREMENTS FOR Salinity Management (1:1 Soil to water extraorion)

Total soluble salt in this soil is about 25 times higher than normal and sufficiently high to reduce yield of even salt tolerant crops.

Exchangeable sodium is much higher than normal and may be responsible for poor water movement in soil.

Salts can be leached downward out of the surface soil, if the soil has good drainage. Leaching will be alded by incorporation of 20 to 30 tons of organic matter per acre in the top 6 inches of soil.

During the reclamation period evoid deep tillage such as moldboard plowing and establish a salt tolerant crop (badey, bermurtagrass etc.) to provide ground cover for as much of the growing season as possible. If there is a white early crust on the soil suddee, delay plenting the salt tolerant crop until the crost no longer forms during a soil drying cycle. Planting while the safty crust remains will likely result in poor stand establishment. The time for rectaination will depend Further information can be found in fact si

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Website: www.soillesting.okstate.pdp

SOIL SALINITY REPORT

APEX ENVIRONMENTAL 9410 EAST \$1ST ST

THUSA, OK 74145

Name: Mullimburg 002

Location:

Lab JD No.: 392796 Customer Code: 1689 Sampte No.: 22

Received: Report Date:

10/6/2005

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INTERPRETATION AND REQUIREMENTS FOR Salimby Wanagement (4.71 Sou to water extraction)

Total soluble salt in this soil is about 22 times higher than normal and sufficiently high to reduce yield of even sait tolerant crops.

Exchangeable sodium is much higher from normal and may be responsible for poor water movement in soil.

Salts can be leadned downward out of the surface soil. If the soil has good drainage. Leaching will be aided by hisosporation of 20 to 30 tons of organic matter per acre in the top 5 inches of soll.

During the reclamation period avoid deep tillage such as moldboard plowing and establish a salt folcant crop (badey, bernuckagnass etc.) to provide ground cover for as much of the growing season as possible. If there is a white salty crust on the salt surface, delay planting the salt blerent crop until the crust no longer forms during a soil drying cyclo. Planting white the salty crust remains will likely result in poor stand establishment. The time for replantation will depend upon the amount and quality of water that moves through the soil profile. er information can be found in fact sheet 2226.

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Website: www.soillesung.pokstate.edu

SOIL SALIMITY REPORT

APEX ENVIRONMENTAL

Name: Mullen dore 800

382797 1689 9/30/2005

THESA, OK TALES Locations Customer Code: Sample No.: AD ID No.: Report Date: 10/6/2005

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	(9)		

INTERPRETATION AND REQUIREMENTS FOR Salidity Management (1:1 Soil to water extraction)

Total soluble soft in this soil is about 12 times higher than normal and sufficiently high to reduce yield of even salt bulerant crops.

Exchangeable sedium is much higher than normal and may be responsible for poor water movement in soil.

Salts can be leaded downward out of the surface soil. If the soil has good drainage. Leaching will be aided by incorporation of 20 to 30 tons of organic matter per acre in the top 6 inches of soil.

During the reclamation period avoid deep tillage such as moldboard plowing and establish a salt tolerant crop (barley, bemadagnass etc.) to provide ground cover for as much of the growing season as possible. If there is a white salty crust on the soil surface, delay planting the salt tolerant crop with the crust no longer forms during a sail drying cycle. Planting white the salty crust remains will thely result in poor stand establishment. The time for reclamation will depend is dufing a soil drying cycle. The time for rectainmation will depend formation can be found in fed sheet 2226.

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Website: www.soiltesting.okstate.adu

SOIL SALINITY REPORT

APEX ENVIRONMENTAL 9410 EAST 51ST ST

TULSA, OK 74145

TEST RESULTS

Name: Horton col

Location:

Customer Co Sample No.: Received: Report Date: Lab ID No.: **1089** 392798

9/30/2005

10/6/2005

EC (umbosion) Calcium (ppm) Magnestum (ppm) Pokassium (ppm) Sodium (ppm) Cations Other 0.77.6 2.45 80 **多数量均** Sodium Adsorption Retio (SAR) Potassium Adsorption Retio (PAR) Exchangeable Sodium Percentage (ESP) Exchangeable Polassum Percentage (EPP) Total Soluble Salts(TSS In ppm) Dorived Values

78.5

INTERPRETATION AND REQUIREMENTS FOR Salminy Management (1.1 Soil to water extraction)

Total soluble sail in this soil is about 18 times higher than normal and sufficiently high to reduce yield of even sait interest crops.

Exchangeable sodium is much higher than normal and may be responsible for poor water movement in soil.

Salts can be leached downward out of the surface soil, if the soil has good drainage. Leaching will be aided by incorporation of 20 to 30 tons of organic matter per acre in the top 6 inches of soil.

During the reclamation period avoid deep tillage such as moldboard plowing and establish a salt tolerant crop (barley, bermudagrass etc.) to provide ground cover for as much of the growing season as possible. If there is a white salty crust on the soil surface, delay planting the salt tolerant crop until the crust no lunger forms during a soil drying cycle. Planting white the salty crust remains will their result in poor stand establishment. The time for reclamation will depend upon the amount and quality of water that moves through the soil profile. Further information can be found in fact sheet 7226.

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SOIL SALINITY REPORT

APEX ENVIRONMENTAL 9410 EAST 51ST ST

TULSA, OK 74145

Name: Horton 002

Location:

Lab ID No.: 392800 Customer Code: 1689

Customer Code: 1889
Sample No.: 32
Received: 9/30/2005
Report Date: 19/6/2005

TEST RESULTS

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	ion Ratio (PAR) lum Pencentage (ES	SS in ppm)	Soulky payn

INTERPRETATION AND REQUIREMENTS FOR Salimity Management (1:1 Soft to water extraction)

Total soluble sait in this soil is slightly higher than normal and sufficiently high to reduce yield of moderately tollerant copy. Salts can be leached downward out of the surface sell. If the soil has good distinage. Leaching will be aided by incorporation of 20 to 30 tons of organic matter per acre in the top 6 inches of soil.

During the reclamation period avoid deep tillage such as moldboard plowing and establish a salt tolerant crop (barley, bernudagnass etc.) to provide ground cover for as much of the growing season as possible. If there is a white cally crust on the soil surface, delay planning the salt tolerant crop until the crust no longer forms during a sail drying cycle. Planning while the salty crust remains will likely result in poor stand establishment. The time for rectamation will depend upon the amount and quality of water that moves through the soil profile Further information can be found in fact sheet 2226.

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SOIL SALINITY REPORT

APEX ENVIRONMENTAL 9410 EAST 51ST ST TULSA, OK 74145

Name

Location:

1/m 003

Lab ID No.: 39280 Customer Code: 1689 Samole No.: 33

Report Date: 106

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INTERPRETATION AND REQUIREMENTS FOR Saling Management (1:7 Solito widere

Total soluble salk found in this soil is within the normal range for a productive soil.

INLAHOMA COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE



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SOIL SALIMITY REPORT

APEX ENVIRONMENTAL

THESA, OK 74145

TEST RESULTS

Name: Dixon-Acck GO!

Location:

Customer Code: Sample No.: ab ID No.; 392802 1689

1016/2005 9/30/2005

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JIGN AND REQUIREMENTS FOR Salinity Management (1.1.5of to water extraction).

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Salts can be leaded downward out of the surface soil, if the soil has good drainage. Leading will be aided by incorporation of 20 to 30 tons of organic marker per acre in the top 6 inches of soil.

During the reclamation period avoid deep tilisge such as moltboard plowing and establish a salt tolerant crop (barley, bermutagrass etc.) to provide ground cover, for as much of the growing scason as possible. If there is a white salty crust on the soft surface, delay planting the salt tolerant crop until the crust no longer forms during a soil drying cycle. Planting while the salty crust remains will thely result in poor stand establishment. The time for reclamation will depend

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Website: www.soillosting.okstate.edu

SOIL SALINITY REPORT

APEX ENVIRONMENTAL 9410 EAST 51ST ST

THISA, OK THIS

STRESULTS

Name Dixox-Rock 002

ID No.: 992803 Istomer Code: 1689 Imple No.: 42 Scelved: 9/30/2005 Sport Date: 10/6/2005

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DULAHOMA COCPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE



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Website: www.spittesting.okstate.edu

SOIL SALINITY REPORT

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SOIL SALINITY REPORT

APEX ENVIRONMENTAL
9410 EAST SIST ST
TULSA, OK 74445

TEST RESULTS

Name: 12.44.14 mice (C)

Location:

ID No.: 392805 owner Code: 1689 ple No.: 51 alved: 9/30/2/05 ort Date: 10/6/2/05

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Website: www.soiltesting.okstate.edu

SOIL SALINITY REPORT

MISA, OK 74145

Name: Whitmig 002

Sample No.

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INTERPRETATION AND REQUIREMENTS FOR SA

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SOIL SALINITY REPORT

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Exchangeable sodium is much higher than normal and may be responsible for poor water movement in solu

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COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE



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SOIL SALINITY REPORT

APEX ENVIRONMENTAL 9410 EAST 518T ST

Name: Colver #9 002

Lab ID Mo.: 392810 Customer Code: 1689 Sample No.: 62 Received: 9/3//2085 Report Date: 10/6//2005

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INTERPRETATION AND REQUIREMENTS FOR Salmy Management (1:1, Souto water ex

Total soluble salt in this soil is about 4 times ingline than normal and sufficiently high to reduce your overn salt bibliogisterapes

Exchangeable sodium is much higher than normal and may be responsible for poor water movement in soil.

Salts can be leadied downward out of the surface soil, if the soil has good dramage. Leaching will be aided by incorporation to 30 tons of organic matter per scre in the top 6 inches of soil

During the reclamation period avoid deep tillage such as moldboard plowing and establish a salt tolerant crop (barley, bermudagrass etc.) to provide ground cover for as much of the growing season as possible. If there is a white eatly crust on the soil surface, detay planting the salt tolerant crop until the crust no longer forms during a soil drying cycle. Planting while the salty crust remains will likely result in poor stand establishment. The time for rectamation will depend upon the amount and quality of water that m

DIFTE AND DIME. SALL WWSdood entension service



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SOIL SALINITY REPORT

APEX ENVIRONMENTAL 9410 EAST 51ST ST TULSA, OK 74145

TEST RESULTS

Name Culver Tack Buffer

Lab ID No : 392811 Custome: Code : 1699 Sample No : 71 Rocolved : 9/30/2005

Report Date

Sodium (ppm) Calcium (ppm) Magnasium (ppm) Pofassium (ppm) EC (umbosique) Other Calions 機能はは 0.46 86 86 Total Solubis Salts(TSS in ppin)
Sodium Adsorption Ratio (SAR)
Potassium Adsorption Ratio (PAR)
Exchangeable Sodium Percentage (ESP)
Exchangeable Potassium Percentage (EPP) Derived Values

WTERPRETATION AND REQUIREMENTS FOR Saling Management (17 Soll to willor is 20 action)

Total Spatials State State State States Individual national States That States Total States Tot

Exchangeable sodium is much higher than normal and may be responsible for poor water movement in soil.

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During the medemention period avoid deep tillage such as moldboard plowing and establish a self-tolerant cope (barley, bermutagesse etc.) to provide ground cover for as much of the growing season as possible. If there is a white early crue on the soil surface, delay planting the salt belerant cop until the crust no longer forms during a soil drying cycle. Planting white the salty crust remains will fixely result in poor stand establishment. The time for reclamation will depend er that moves through the soil profile. Further information can be found in fact sheet 2228.

Jonabis Moiswilke Initabloo



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Email: soils, lab@mail.pss.okstata.edu.

Website: www.soiltesting.okstata.edu.

SOIL SALIMITY RESPONT

APEX ENVIRONMENTAL SHID EAST STEEL

TEST RESULTS

Name: Culyer Tork Batter

Lab ID No.: 392812 Customer Code: 1689 Sample No.: 72 Received: 9/30/200

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NTERPRETATION AND REQUIREMENTS FOR Salmity Management (1,1 Suctomater extraores)

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FAX: (918) 610-3556	48043		1							/ PAX (6)	15) 758
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